John Sherman and John Ingalls.

The reason, charitably or uncharitably assigned for the resignation of JOHN SHERMAN from the respectable, solemn, and somnolen post of temporary President of the Senate is that he means to give a boost to his boom for another Presidency, the salary of which is greater by forty-two thousand dollars a year. Honest John has never been known to give something for nothing, and his ambition is checked only by his thrift. If he voluntarily resigns three thousand dollars a year, it is perfectly natural to suppose that he knows what he is about; and he may be right in supposing that he will advertise himself in larger letters by coming down from that dais of boredom on which the President of the Senate sits with no power to claim the right of sanctuary in the cloak room, though assailed by many mouldy metaphors and drenched with the chilly stream of Senatorial cloquence.

The Pinkstonian statesman is perhaps right in resigning. He might come to be a mere wooden man, an animated gavel, a breakwater to the storms of oratory, a human sounding board. He has rescued himself, but what of his boom? We say it in no spirit of unkindness, but that boom is ancient and castanean, and hardly worth digging up. Ohio venerates John, and certain Ohio politicians are anxious to make him President so as to get him out of the Senate; but are Republican Buckeyes capable of po litical good faith? The grizzled old financier of Mansfield has good cause to doubt it. He knows them, and they know it. They fliched from him the nomination for President. Then they almost kept him out of the Benate, to which he has the pretensions of a life member. The usual Ohio Republican politician is a clear case of viper.

Shaky at home, what prop has Mr. SHER-MAN elsewhere? The confidence of the "conservative and business interests?" If so, he is a dead man politically; for these seem to be fatal to a candidate. The truth is that Mr. SHERMAN, however valuable for his associations, is not a popular man; and he is less likely than ALLISON, for instance, to succeed Mr. BLAINE if that gentleman should not care to try his luck again. And if there is any yearning for a SHERMAN, the great controversialist and dinner orator, TECUMSER, is the SHERMAN in question.

In the fine Italian lineaments of Mr. SHER-MAN's successor in the Presidency of the Scnate, a much more eligible candidate may be seen. Mr. Ingalls's powers of sarcasm and acute rejoinder for some time caused a one-sided and false image of the man to be reflected on the mind of his party. Everybody perceived his ability, but many thought of him as of a cold, rasping, and disagreeable person, an edged tool of debate. It has slowly become evident to his party that he combines with great intellectual self-possession a fervid temperament and popular instincts; and he is a Republican of the straitest sect. Just at this time when, by a natural reaction, hearty and offensive partisanship is more popular than ever, a Republican like Mr. INGALLS is especially interesting to his party. Moreover, the Kansas wit is the Blainiest of BLAINE men, and accordingly could command, in certain contingencies, the strongest forces in contemporary Republicanism. It is conceivable that his religious views may be a stumbling block in the way of his further political advancement. Still if Westward the course of nomination takes its way, it may connect with Mr. INGALLS. The Republican party could do a great deal worse.

Probably Mr. INGALLS takes the Presidency of the Senate as a rest. It will be curious if he does not resign it in December. He makes a good referee, but there is more glory to be got in fighting; and Mr. INGALLS, to apply to him what RUFUS CHOATE said of the second ADAMS, has an unerring instinct for the jugular vein of his adversary.

What the Colored People Think.

A new magazine, edited by colored men in the interests of their race, has been started in Boston, called the Negro-American, and the first number promises well for the success of the venture.

Like the quarterly review which was established at Philadelphia a year or more ago to represent the best thought of the colored people, this magazine is distinguished by discussions of the most important and farreaching of social and political questions. There is nothing trivial in it, and no attempt is made to compete with the popular maga zines that cater to the demand for fiction and light reading, the editors, who presumably understand the literary tastes of their race, taking hold only of subjects which appeal to serious and reflective minds. This is very noteworthy, for it indicates that the colored people have a deep interest. In the problems of life and of society which most engage the

thought of this period. The opening and most important article is on "Our Relations to Labor Organizations." and is by Mr. T. THOMAS FORTUNE whose literary activity and fertility seem to be extraordinary, for, besides editing a paper of his own, he is always ready to furnish elaborate discussions to other periodicals intended for the enlightenment of his race. Mr. FORTUNE is unable to find in Mr. George's theories a panacea for the ills of society, though he himself is opposed to individual ownership of the land, and sees very clearly that the labor agitators are taking a course which must eventually land them in State socialism, with 'all its intolerable tyranny. "The theory now is," says Mr. FORTUNE, "that the individual shall be circumscribed in his efforts only in so far as he infringes upon the preserves of his neighbor," while under State socialism the individual would be circumscribed in all his efforts, except in so far as the State gave him permission to dispose of his time. energy, and money." For a thousand years mankind have been struggling against the interference of the State with individual freedom, and are they ready now to give up the contest and turn about to build up the very despotism against which they have been fighting? "I think not," says Mr. FORTUNE, who thus indirectly answers the other question he puts to the colored people - "Can we afford to encourage the labor movement when the outcome of it must be the tyranny of the State and the absolute

abridgment of individual responsibility?" We learn from another article that the colored soldiers and sailors entitled to pensions are failing to get them because of ignorance of their rights and of the proper methods of making applications to the Pen sion Office, Mr. ISAAC COHEN, a colored gentleman who bears a Hebrew name, dissses Mr. HENRY GRADY'S famous New England dinner speech, but seems to be very skeptical about the orator's having expressed the true and general sentiment of the South. Mrs. HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS addresses

getting to be too fine for "the humble employments by which their mothers have arned a living, and have thus been enabled to educate their daughters."

"Uncle Rugus" relates " How the Strike was Ended," a story which, is so instructive that we will give it here:

"He was one of the fons of Rest; and from the day that he became a member his wife has had to support, not only four small children, but their father as well. It was early in the morning and the wind was howling outside, and the thermometer ten below zero, when he said to his wife as he tucked the bedelothes around him: "Wife, I'm heartly in sympathy with the strikers who are now asserting their rights all over the country against the grinding heel of monopoly.'
"'Indeed, said the wife, with a strange light in he

Yes, I am. The time has come when we laboring

"'Yes, I am. The time has come when we laboring men are forced to protect ourselves; and I've half a mind to Join 'em for the sake of the great principle involved, if for no other reason.'
"'Ro you're in sympathy with the great striking element, are you! Well, it strikes me that the clock is striking seven; so you just strike out of bed and strike a light; then strike out for the woodpile; strike the axe into some of it; then strike a fire in the kitchen stove, we then strike for the well and get a rail of water. By and then strike for the well and get a pail of water. By that time I'll strike out and get breakfast ready, and after you've struck that it strikes me that you had beter strike out and strike a job, and see how it will strike on to earn some clothes for your ragged young ones to

'And as she struck out of bed he struck for the door,

There is a great deal of sound philosophy in Uncle Rufus's story, which has valuable applications for people of all colors.

Friday at the Custom House.

Friday seems to be a particularly cold day for the Democrats in the Custom House this port. But the weeks since the fourth day of March, 1885, have been all Fridays to the few Democrats who have been permitted to get a place in the Custom House, and to the many Democrats who want a place there; but against them the granite fort at the cor ner of Wall and William streets still stoutly holds out, manned still by Republicans and the Chinese auxiliaries of the civil service reform brigade.

On Friday, Jan. 28, eleven Custom House Republicans were promoted from offices with a salary of fourteen hundred dollars a year to offices with a salary of sixteen hundred. These for tunate persons were all white-hot Repubwho had earned their promotion by fanning the BLAINE fires with the bellows of eloquence. They were offensive—that is, Republican-partisans; and their promotion was justly offensive to all Democrats. Or the same black Friday a Democrat on the so-called list of eligibles was not promoted He was not on the true list of eligibles. He had made the mistake, from the point of view of the Republican gentlemen who are apparently allowed to run the Custom House of voting for GROVER CLEVELAND.

On last Friday the Democrats again suffered from a chill. Fifteen Custom House Republicans were promoted from \$1,200 to \$1,400 jobs. Only two Democrats were similarly promoted; and their names must have been selected by some mistake. It cannot be that the Republican Deputy Collectors would consciously allow two Democrats to be promoted. That would seem too large a Democratic representation.

They seem to be arranging everything in the Custom House in the old Republican way. The President is a Democrat and the Collector is a Democrat, but still the Republicans hang on. What noble and self-sacrificing politics it is to win a victory for your ene mies! How gloriously altruistic! It's really a pity that the Democracy should be so set in its ways as to be unable to appreciate the joy of hurting itself to oblige an enemy.

A Test for a Cabinet Place.

If Mr. CLEVELAND persists in snapping his fingers at the dictates of decency in the mat-ter of Attorney-General GABLAND, perhaps he will reflect upon another proposition. If he will not turn the Pau-Electric Attorney-General out of his Cabinet, why shouldn't h promote him? If he is bound to keep an infusion of Pan-Electricity in his Adminis tration, why not treat it to an herole dose?

Mr. GARLAND might be promoted. The post of Secretary of the Treasury is vacant, and the supreme honor of managing the nation's finances might be conferred upon the Pan-Electric partner who now presides over the Department of Justice. If Mr. CLEVE-LAND wants to stand by Mr. GARLAND, and to hold up his hands, as they say, in the face of an indignant and disgusted people, why not put him higher than ever by promoting him into the Treasury?

It is safe to say that even if Mr. GARLAND were an inspired financier, Mr. CLEVELAND would not dare to make him Secretary of the Treasury. If the President were gifted with twice his reputed courage, he would still shrink from such aggressive support of the Pan-Electric jobbery as to make Mr. GAR-LAND SUCCESSOR to DANIEL MANNING. That would be too big a scandal, even for this reform Administration.

But if Mr. GARLAND cannot be Secretary of the Treasury, why is he in the Cabinet at all?

Heterography.

There has lately come into the possession of a Washington real estate agent a deed of trust recorded in the summer of 1884, and the record bears the signature of "JAMES G, BLAINE, Recorder of Deeds." This signature is said to be in the handwriting of Mr. FRED EBICK DOUGLASS, who was then the Recorde of Deeds for the District of Columbia. It is supposed that Mr. Douglass, whose thoughts seem to have been more occupied with the progress of the political campaign than with the routine of his official duties, unconsciously wrote Mr. BLAINE's name instead of his own His pen, mysteriously guided like a political planchette, marked down, not the name of the Recorder of Deeds, but of the gentleman who, he hoped, would appoint the next Recorder; that is to say, who would ap-appoint again the distinguished Republican orator who is now having a well-deserved period of diversion in foreign parts. The pen of Mr. Douglass was with his heart, and that was with Brother BLAINE's canvass.

This writing of another's name innocently and unconsciously, instead of one's own, is an interesting phenomenon. There is no reason why the criminal lawyers should not seize upon it, widen its application, and under the name of heterography make out a valid defence for the gentlemen whose expertness in handwriting leads them to put signatures not their own to negotiable paper As kleptomania is now made to cover various unauthorized borrowings, so heterography may become a shield for people with an un-

controllable tendency to sign others' names. Other applications of heterography will suggest themselves. Of course, a whole document, as well as a signature, may be heterographic. For instance, may not GROVER CLEVELAND have been a heterographer when he signed his name to a letter on civil ser vice reform, dated Dec. 25, 1884, and addressed to the Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS! May not this have been a case of reverse heterography, with Mr. CLEVELAND writ ing his own name instead of Mr. EATON'S Mr. CLEVELAND was then in the first flush of his unnecessary gratitude to the Mug-"A Word to the Women of the Race," and it wumps, and so may have had Mr. EATON is that "all labor is honorable." The in his mind; and that gentleman, who younger colored women, she tells us, are is seldom known to be satisfied with

anything not said or done by himself, expressed great satisfaction with that letter. The intrinsic evidence indicates it to be the production of a man who thinks more of civil service examinations than of the Democratic party, and thus there is good ground for beleving it a heterographical blunder of politcal absent-mindedness. If it be objected that Mr. CLEVELAND's course since his administration began has been more or less in secordance with the views laid down in the neterographical letter written when he was still Governor, the reply is that his later course is no part of the res gesta, and cannot be admitted as evidence. If it were, the heterography theory might be overthrown. Cortainly, if both his letter of acceptance and the CURTIS letter be genuine, Mr. CLEVE LAND could show that he had been faithful to the one only by showing that he had violated the pledges in the other.

With his heterographical pledges to Mr CURTIS the Democrats have nothing to do; out they will continue to insist that he shall teep his pledges to the Democratic party.

Arrests at the Eleventh Hour.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. ENGLISH of Indiana was arrested on Friday night on the Cunard steamship Etruria, in a civil suit brought against him in the Supreme Court of this State by LUCY A. CASE.

Mr. ENGLISH had been in this city for a fortnight, staying at the same hotel at which Mrs. Case lived. She might have brought ner suit and obtained an order of arrest against him at any time during that period, but it would not have put him to half the nconvenience, we suppose, that was occasloned by postponing the arrest until the eleventh hour, when the defendant was actually on board a steamer on which he expected to sail for Europe the next morning.

In New York the purpose of arrest in civil eases is neither to punish the defendant, nor even to secure the payment of the demand against him. It is merely to make certain that he will appear, so that the court may have jurisdiction over his person when judg ment is pronounced. The courts of this State, therefore, have usually insisted that the right to arrest in civil suits should be exercised so as not needlessly to harass, oppress, or annoy defendants.

We know nothing of the merits of this suit against Mr. ENGLISH, but the delay in arresting him can hardly have been prompted by motives which the law sanctions

The Newfoundland Assembly has unaninously passed a bill prohibiting the sale of ouit to foreign fishermen, and Premier THOR BUBN and Sir Ambrose Shea have started fo England to procure the royal assent to it. As boycotting is a game that two can play at. Congress, which is busy with its non-inter-course laws, can hardly find fault with this move of the statesmen of St. Johns. In reality. owever, this bill, which is chiefly the renewal of one passed at the last session of the Assembly, is aimed more at the French fishermen than at ours. France gives a large bounty, which has enabled them to increase their sales of codfish in northern Italy from 20,000 quintals in 1884 to 100,000 in 1885, and in Spain from 250,000 quintals in 1895 to 500,000 in 1886. This increase is cutting into ewfoundland's market in those countries. Whether, however, the British Governmen will consider the proper remedy to be tha of making it unlawful to sell baft to French fishermen and to our own remains to be seen

Mr. CLEVELAND's friends and supporters will e pleased to learn that Tux Sux has become an Admin-stration organ.—Minneapolis Tribune.

THE SUN said it always would support the Administration in its every Democratic act, and the few opportunities that Mr. CLEVE-LAND has furnished for doing this, by an occa sional veto for instance, have been seized on with enthusiasm and made the most of, without reflecting that taken as a whole Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S policy has been nine parts Mugwump to

one part Democrat. If THE SUN has not been an unvarying supporter of the Administration, the fault is not THE SUN'S, but the Administration's.

Mexico seems to be preparing trouble for herself by the bill to extend the Presidential erm of President DIAZ, which the Legislature of the State of Puebla sent to Congress during the present month, and which will come up for action during the April session. The State of Oaxaca has also approved it. The term of DIAZ expires toward the close of the year 1888 and as the new bill makes the Presidential term six years instead of four, it would prolong that of DIAZ, to which it applies, until ear the end of 1890. President DIAZ is one of the ablest and most useful Presidents that Mexico has ever known, and his wise conduct of affairs with our own country has been specially noteworthy. But this move is certain to arouse bitter feeling among his opponents, en tirely apart from the question of its intrinsic expediency. Were the law made applicable to the next or some future term there might be ess opposition to it; but now it will probably be attacked as a device, in the interest of DIAZ for partly avoiding the operation of the present law preventing the reflection of a President until a term has intervened. Thus the revolutionists who failed last autumn, partly becaus they had no sufficient grievance to complain of, will find one ready made.

The extraordinary prominence given lately o Mr. MICHAEL KELLY, formerly the owner of Chicago's right field and now the trustee of all Bostonian hopes for the base ball championship of 1887, makes it a proper occasion to collat the most important statistics afforded by a istory of the KELLY family.

This is not found principally in the greater istorical records, but KELLYS have been distinguished men for all that. The late JOHN KELLY was one of the most remarkable nen of his time, and a political figure of national importance. One of the most sucessful bankers in New York is a KELLY. The most beautiful place on the Hudson River, now the property of the Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, was formerly owned by a KELLY. One of the Democratic bosses of Minnesota, an arch enemy of IGNATIUS DONNELLY and a friend of Presiden CLEVELAND, is a KELLY. One of the greates arsmen ever known in England was a KELLY He lost the championship finally, but he rowed in better form than any man before or since. The longest prize fight ever known was fought on one side by a KELLY. Perhaps the strongest man in New York ter years ago was a KELLY.

The list of distinguished KELLYS is too long o be given entirely, but more than 1,200 KELLY live in New York to-day, and nearly 700 live in Brooklyn. It is a large, reputable, and important family, but just at present in point of general prominence Mr. MICHAEL KELLY holds the cake among other KELLYS.

TYNDALL's prayer test is being applied to ex-Alderman Tom CLEARY, That is, 1,200 chilren, more or less, belonging to the parochial chools of St. Peter's Church are said to be praying that he will be acquitted at his coming trial for voting to sell the Broadway franchise for JAKE SHARP'S boodle. Now, if he is no quitted, and it can be shown that no prayers were offered in behalf of JARHAR, McQUADE, or O'NEIL, Prof. TYNDALL must acknowledge that his prayer test, which he sought to apply to hospital patients, has resulted in a manner very surprising to him.

The Colored Men Want to Enter the Cabinet

From the Columbus Dispatch. WASHINGTON. Feb. 25.—Ex.-Minister Langston and others are getting up a petition to have a colored man appointed Secretary of Agriculture in case the President signs the bil making that department of the Cabinet one. Peter if Clark of Cincinnatis mentioned as the mest likely man. They argue that the recognition of a colored Democrat in the Cabinet would be a grand political move and secure the colored vote to the Democratic party in the next campaign. TO BE KILLED IN THE HOUSE.

The Bill to Create a Department of Agriculture D WASHINGTON, Feb. 27,-The bill to create

another executive department and add an ag-ricultural expert to the Cabinet, which Warner Miller spent his last official strength in getting through the Senate, will not become a law. Or-ders have been given to strangle it, and Mr. Hatch of Missouri, as well as Senator Miller, has a bleeding at the heart on account of the poor farmer. Colman, who has been the foster father of the bill, and expected to be invited to sit around the table of Cabinet, does not know his pet is to be slain, and his ambition denied so near its fruition. He still thinks the bill will go through, and smiles complacently when people address him as "Mr. Secretary." Colman would not believe a man who told him that the scheme has already been knocked in the head. He is just as certain of sitting in the Cabinet He is just as certain of sitting in the Cabinet as he is of taking his dinner to-night or his breakfast to-morrow morning, and he would be still more skeptical if informed that he is the cause of its untimely fate.

If there is any one thing that Colman knows better than another, it is that he is a powerful prop to the Administration. He has induced the agriculturists to support the President, and will guarantee a continuance of the same. He is on the most confidential terms with the Administration, and believes that his accession to the Cabinet is the thing most to be desired by Mr. Cleveland and all the rest of the Government. This thought has inspired Colman in his struggle te set this bill through Congress. It has buoyed him up in moments of despondency, and has been his greatest gratification in time of triumph.

The House will not act upon the Senate amendments to the bill. They might be agreed to under a suspension of the rules, but neither Mr. Carlisle nor Mr. Randall will permit such motion to be made, and they have the elephant by the tail at present. The Speaker and the leader on the floor of the majority have both received intimations from the White House that an additional executive department is not popular in that direction, and that the bill will be vetoed if it comes within reach of the Presidential prarogative it has been determined that the bill, with the Senate amendments, shall be squeiched in the House.

When Mr. Randall was asked to-day if the as he is of taking his dinner to-night or his

the Benate amendments, shall be squeiched in the House.

When Mr. Randall was asked to-day if the Committee on Appropriations had made any provision for the new executive department, he replied that it had not that he did not think any would be needed, and that the bill would not become a law. Mr. Randall knows, LEAVING OUT THE GUN TEST SECTION.

An Important Omission in the New Defence WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- In the bill to provide for the public defence reported by Mr. Bragg, from the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, appears an innocent-looking parenthesis composed of the following apparent. "innocuous" words: ("Section two of an act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence and the armament thereof, approved July fifth, eighteen hundred

and eighty-four, is hereby repealed.")

Now, let us examine this "cat in the meal tub" and find out what is its true inwardness What is the "section two" referred to? Why, it is simply a wise provision of Congress to nake certain that the guns made for the de-fence of the country would really defend, and would not burst in the heat of battle, killing our own men and disarming our own forts. The section was as follows: Section 2. That hereafter all rided cannon of any par-

licular material, calibre, or kind, made at the cost o the United States, shall be publicly subjected to the proper test, including such rapid firing as a like gun would be likely to be subjected to in actual battle, for the determination of the endurance of the same to the satisfaction of the President of the United States or such persons as he may select; and he is authorized to select not to exceed five persons, who shall be skilled in such not to exceed five persons, who shall be skilled in such matters; and if such gins shall not prove satisfactory, they shall not be put to use in the Government service.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the Ordnance Department "is peculiar." They well know that if these new steel guns are submitted to such a test of rapid and continuous firing as would occur in battle, any of them, of eight-inch bore or over, would burst. Hence the anxiety to have "section two" repealed.

openled. What other possible object could they have THE NATIONAL INQUEST BILL.

Democratic Senators Denounce It as a Grave

and Serious Usurpation of Power. . WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The minority report, prepared by Senator George and signed by all the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, on the Hoar bill to provide inquests under national author ity." declares it to be the opinion of the signers that that measure is unwarranted by the Constitution, and that its passage would be a grave and serious usurpation by Congress of powers reserved to the States. It adds: But the bill is not even entitled to the defence of being entirely impotent and harmiess. Impotent it is for all purposes organoid and orderly government, but it has ex-traordinary visor for evil. It establishes an unwarrant-ed Federal esplouses over matters confided exclusively traordinary vigor for evil. It establishes an unwarrant-ed Federal espionase over matters confided exclusively to the jurisdiction of the States; it invites and encourages irresponsible and discontented persons to subject the conduct of their neighbors to an investigation by a tribunal before which these persons thus slandered have no opportunity of appearing or summoning witnesses. It is true the fribunal has no power to render judgment against them which will affect their lives their liberty, or their property, but it has the power, in an experts, inquisitorial way, of giving official form and body and substance to accusations which there has been no opportunity to meet: to destroy character and to blacken the names of clitzens who are not heard in their own detence; to standard to blacken the names of clitzens who are not heard in their own detence; to whole scheme of the Constitution. It does not enter the vestibule merely and deface or destroy some slight ornament, but it saps and undermines the foundations of the temple itself.

That Settles It-Mrs. Cleveland is Said to Desire a Second Term.

From the Philadelphia Times. A private report from Washington says that even the closest friends of the President have not ven ured to talk with him about a second term. They fear knowing his stubbornness of nature, that he might take the notion to quit the course, because in his original let-ter of acceptance he advocated a constitutional provision against redection. Those who ardently desire his renomination and are near enough to the White Houss to use induence direct themselves to Mrs. Cleveland, on whom they principally depend for a favorable decision by her husband. She desires a second term decidedly nd can be depended upon to arge it upon her spouse.

Mrs. Cleveland Studying Preach.

From the Washington Critic. Mrs. Cleveland, who had grown a little fa-tiqued from her numerous hospitalities during the last fortnight of the season, welcomed the Lenten quiet with unl interest. She has already begun, however, s ourse of reading and study, returning to the latter with all the interest of her school days. She is renewing her French, taking lessons from a local professor, and is an industrions and careful student, finding the tenses and genders just as hard to remember now as the lady of the White House as they were a couple of years since in he

Will this Inter-State Commissioner Accept From the Deurer Tribune Republica

Ex-Gov. Grant of this State has been offered place on the Inter-State Commission by Presider

Better Than High License.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: High license is certainly a practical way, and very likely the best way, to restrain the disastrons effects of liquor traffic in large cities. But in the matter of getting drank through the opportunities afforded by liquor dealers, there are two agents, the tempter and the tempted. Now, is It not also a wise policy to endeavor, as far as possible, to put strength in the latter, so that they will not easily yield to temptation! Is not youth the bes time to begin the work? If this be conceded, is not the system (called anti-sectarian) which is at present fol-lowed in our public schools unfavorable to the rising lowed in our public schools unfavorable to the rising generation as regards this one point of morals? By excluding all positive religious bareing during school hours, all training of conscience, are not both precious time and opportunities lost? Is it not, at least, of equal importance for a child to have ear arithmetic. If the control of the construction of the c

Another Test of Car Heating.

From the Inter Ocean. A test of the Martin steam heating appartus, as applied by the Milwanker and St. Faul, was made to day apon that company a short ine train, which rule the steam of the company and the state of the company and the state of the state of the company and the company and the company and the state of the state of the company and the state of the state of the company and the state of the st THE NEW NAVY BILL.

Seven More Vessels Sure to be Added to the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The action of the House yesterday on the Naval Appropriation bill may be summed up as a complete triumpl for the Naval Committee, which succeeded in having its measure for constructing seven new vessels added to the routine Supply bill, and so passed by the House.

The problem to be worked out this year by the House Naval Committee was a complicated one. The respective friends of unarmored cruisers, of floating batteries and monitors, o torpedo boats, of Lundberg cruisers, of steel clad rams, of dynamite gunbonts, and of vessels armed with the Ericsson submarine gun were all urgent. Bills were referred to it, calling to enormous lump sums to be devoted to new vessels, and, on the other hand, some Congress men were bent on making no such appropria tions at all, and were lying in wait with points of order to block them. The bills referred to the committee amounted in the aggregate to about seventy millions. Then came two bills sed by the Senate—one appropriat-

about seventy millions. Then came two bills already passed by the Benate—one appropriating \$19,800,000, with a possible increase to \$21,800,000, for ten protected cruisers and their armaments, and the other appropriating \$15,400,000 for heavily armored floating batteries or rams and other craft.

Taking a medium course between no appropriations at all and very heavy ones, which might have been defeated on the score of economy, the House committee reported a proposition for two swift, double-bottomed steel cruisers of the Newark class, having 4,000 tons displacement; four gunboats of the type now known as No. 1, of 1,700 tons each, and a fast torpedo boat. It brought the cost of all, exclusive of armament, within \$4,950,000, and called for only about half that sum forthwith, or \$2,470,000. This was the proposition accepted by the House.

There is little doubt that the Senate will substantially agree to these provisions, as the two cruisers of the House bill are of the same general character as the ten contemplated by Mr. Cameron's bill, which the Senate agreed to, while the Hale bill, also bassed by the Senate, provided for torpedo boats and light draught gunboats. The Senate, however, will no doubt endeavor to increase the appropriations for new vessels, especially as a proposal to expend \$15,000,000 on them was defeated in the House by only 21 votes. But there is little danger of such a deadlock as at the last session on the Fortifications bill, since the question we involved is not one of principle or system, but of amount. The new vessels provided by the House bill, with the exception of the torpedo boat, really only substitute modern steel cruisers for the wooden ones which have dropped or are dropping to pleces. This would have to be done in any event, and is not strictly a measure of naval increase. This would have to be done in any event, and is not strictly a measure of naval increase. This would have to be done in the mind of the Chairman of the House Committee of the Whole, Mr. McGreary of Kentucky, w

was simply a step in continuation of it. This decision was perhaps a close one, but it was not questioned.

This new navy bill, besides its provisions for increase and for the temporary repair of wooden ships, contains an important item of \$5,000.000 for continuing work on the double turret monitors and on the steel cruisers now under construction. This will, no doubt, be accepted by the Senate as it stands. The chief new administrative item, the one reducing the course at the Naval Academy from six years to four, was defeated on a technical point; but should the Senate restore it, it would perhaps be agreed to in conference. At all events, a very large part of the annual report of Commander Sampson, the new Suporintendent of the Academy, was taken up with an earnest argument for this reduction. Should it be made, the system would conform to that of West Point and of most colleges. Commander Sampson shows that "the country now obtains at the end of the four years' course all the advantages which now acrea from that of all years," and that the four years' course all the advantages which now accrue from that of six years," and that the return of classes for final examination costs \$12,000 annually.

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT

It is Designed to Destroy Vessels Protected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-A working model of a torpedo boat of novel design was exhibit-ed to the members of the House Naval Committee yesterday by the inventor, Gen. Berdan. The boat is intended to do effective service in cases where other forms of torpedo have failed—that is, where the craft attacked is protected by a network of chain suspended beyond the hull by spars. The model is that of a vessel 150 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in depth, and intended to attain a speed of 24.6 knots an hour. The novel feature of the craft consists of a pair of brass tubes, arranged vertically on the sides and opening downward, capable of firing torpodoes tubes, arranged vertically on the sides and opening downward, capable of firing torpodoes containing 200 pounds of dynamite or other high explosives. These torpodoes are connected with a crossplece on the bow by stout steel cables. When the projecting spar, corresponding to an ordinary bowsprit in appearance, comes in contact with the hull of the vessel attacked, it automatically reverses the engine and fires the 100-pound charges of rocket powder in the torpedo cases. The torpedoes are driven downward, but, yielding to the direction inparted by the cables, swing around under the protective netting and strike beneath the keel of the attacked vessel, exploding their charges by percussion directly under its bottom. The committee was well pleased with the workings of the model, which was prepared by the inventor at its instance, and several members expressed the opinion that boats constructed on this system would require naval architects to devise some new method of protection for ironclads, as they would render useless the chain net heretofore regarded as a complete safeguard against torpedoes, feet in depth, and intended to attain a speed

LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-For years it has been the privilege of the pages in the Capitol to make quite a lot of pocket money each session collecting autographs. The pages of the Senate, for instance, will collect the signa-tures of all the Senators in an album, turn the book over to some youngster in the House, who gets the Congress-men's names, then to one of the pages in the Supreme Court for the autographs of the Justices, and finally to the riding pages of the Senate who are constantly going between the Capitol, the White House, the several de-partments and bureaux of the Government. The latter get the names of the President, the Cabinst, and other prominent officials. For such a collection, the boy who starts the book has received whatever he could get out of his customer, trusting to his own sharpness and the latter's generosity. When he gots his money—and \$10 is the usual price—he settles with the other pages who have assisted him on such terms as they are willing to make. The ordinary terms of settlement have been \$5 to the contractor, \$2 to the House page, \$2 to the boy who gets the President and Cabinet, and \$1 to the youth in the Supreme Court. But the example of the trades unions has reached the Capitol, and an equa division of profits is now demanded by the boys. A

young man said yesterday:
"I took an album which had been sent me from a friend in the West to one of the Senate pages the other day and asked him to get the autographs of the states men for me, as he had done before. I had formerly paid him \$10 for such a job, but he informed me that the boys had organized a union and had advanced prices to \$15. He said that the 'kids' in the House kicked because the Senate boys were making more money than they, and had struck, so iffaccame necessary to organize and have a stated card of rates. 'Don't you see,' he said, that people who want autographs somehow always come to the Senate first, and us fellows have been having a soft thing. We have got \$5 for getting the names of seventy six Senators, and have given the kids in the House only \$2 for getting three hundred and twent-five names. When they happen to catch on to a job they get the \$5. of course, and give us \$2 for the Senators' autographs, but for every one book they get we get a dozen, and they kicked about it. So we had to agree to pay them as much as we got ourselves. They won't touch a book for less than \$5. There was a kid in the House who cut under them and got some names not long ago for \$3, but when the other boys found it out they got hold of the book and tore out the leaves. The boycotted him, don't you see ?'

There has been a great rush for seats at the National Theatre for Sarah Bernhardt's season, which opens of Tuesday. The Star says that Bernhardt's engagemen has given direction to social events during her stay. A dinner engagements are declared off. Supper parties after the play and breakfasts will be the leading affairs The French Minister has taken a box for the six presenations. Mrs. Scott Townsend has a box, and the Bar oness D. Hajuba and Mra De Reuterskjold have a box jointly. Mrs. Whitney will make her first public appear-ance since her illness during this week at the theatre, and Count Sala of the French Legation, Mrs. Henry Vail. and others will give supper parties in honor of the star

The Sup Shines in Missouri. From the Boonville Advertise

The New York Sunday Sun is an ideal news paper.

Unfavorable Conditions.

Sitter (in position for photograph)—By the way, what do you charge for photographs? Photographer—Sine dollars the half dozen. Now let your eyes rest naturally on that sign, "Terms Cash," and look pleasant. There is no such other compendium of news or mirror f contemporary history as Tax Waxaty Sus. \$1 a year.

RUINED BY GOOD LUCK.

A Man who Could Not Keep Money After He had Won \$500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 .- Richard Penis tan has just been admitted to the Forrest Home. He was a rich man a few years ago but has become almost a beggar. He and his wife were of English birth. They were members of the stock company of the Arch Stree Theatre, and played important parts before Wheatley and Drew become the lessees, about 1852. Mrs. Penistan, who died long ago, was also a playwright, and several of her plays were represented on the American stage. Soon after the dissolution of the old Arch street company Mr. Penistan opened a drinking place. He had a large patronage, and in the course of time accumulated a good deal of money. In 1873 the official announcement of the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery in formed him that his \$100 ticket had drawn \$500,000. At this time he was the owner of sixty-two horses, many of them very valuable. In company with his friend Whitney, the

sixty-two horses, many of them very valuable. In company with his friend Whitney, the brewer, Mr. Penistan at once went to New York and placed the ticket for collection with August Belmont, receiving in cash, after some delay and a litigation with Mr. Whitney, who claimed a share of the prize, which was, however, disallowed by the courts, \$420,000.

Upon returning to Philadelphia Mr. Penistan sold his place on Chestnut street, with a portion of the stock, for \$54,000. In all he had undoubtedly at least \$500,000. He was a genial man and had many friends, some of them true ones, who advised him to put balf, if not more, of his money in a trust fund. Instead of this he began operations on Third street. Inside of two years he had dropped there from \$150,000 to \$500,000. His dealing in horses, too, went on all the while, and he lost heavily on a stud farm near Lexington, Ky. He was, besides this, badly defrauded by the agents who ran or trotted his horses in races, and his blooded colts when sold at auction, although well advertised and of irreproachable podigree, went for a song, buyers combining not to bid against each other and dividing up the poorly paid for stock afterward. In fact, he was remorselessly skinned by horsemen, and in less than six years was reduced to a bare living upon the income of some few investments he had made in his wealthy days. This finally was exhausted, and for some years past he has been indebted to the kindness of friends for his subsistence.

He, however, bred some noted horses, one of which, Grafton, a trotter with a record of 2:28, the fastest time up to then that a three-year-old had ever made.

In his prosperous days, too, he occasionally appeared upon the stage in heavy tragedy, hiring the house himself and playing with a good deal of spirit, and not without approval, and he now finds a home in the pleasant retreat endowed by the great actor, of whom he was a most forvent admirer. All his friends believe that if Richard Penistan had not drawn that lottery prize he would to-day b

MR. SCHURZ SUFFERS GREATLY.

Tied to his Bed for a Month, at least, by his Broken Thigh. Carl Schurz, who broke his left thigh bone by falling on Sixth avenue, on Saturday morning, suffered intense pain all Saturday night He got little sleep, as it was necessary for him to lie in one position and keep the left leg subjected to tension to prevent it from shortening pected to tension to prevent it from shortening. The injured bone was set and held in place by plaster, which will not be removed until the bone knits. Mr. Schurz's age—he is 58 years old—will retard his recovery, and it will be at least a month before he can leave his bed, and it will be several months before it will be safe for him to venture out. So far no dangerous symptoms have appeared, and his friends have great hopes of his ultimate recovery. His physician would not say yesterday whether the accident would cripple him or not, and was reluctant to make any statement concerning him,

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Speaker Husted brought out a new scarf pin las Thursday. It is an inch and a quarter long and two-thirds of an inch wide. The background is like a small gold dinner plate, and a jewelled head is set on it. The pin is valued at \$175. It makes the sixth scarf pin the

Among the people who sat in the orchestra chairs a the performance of Wagner's opera "Die Meistersinger at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday evening was the beautiful wife of Senator-elect Davis of Minnesota. She removed her hat during the performance, setting a worthy example to her Eastern sisters.

There isn't a college man anywhere who likes to sing college songs better, and mighty few who can sing them better, than C. N. Taintor, the handsome Commissioner of Emigration. The Commissioner is a Psi Upsilon man, and it was an inspiring spectacle to watch him at the big banquet of the Psi U's in the Metropolitan Opera House the other night and the chorus of the famous fraternity suthern beaving through the corridors. He has a better in the property of the anthem booming through the corridors. He has a bari tone voice that is as rich as his faultless comple

Zerubbabel Erwin has a patent for a new kind of mil can. One of his constituents invented it, and wants the Apollo-like jex-Speaker to go into partnership with

Since he has become Licutenant-Governor, Jones-he pays the freight has let his moustache have full sweep. It is now trained down to the folds of his chip, and is the largest moustache in Albany, if not in the State. It grows in the form of a half moon, with long hors tance in a straight line from horn to horn is 614 inches, and 914 inches following the curve. Individual hairs are 7 inches long, and from the apex of an extreme bair on one side to the apex of an extreme hair on the other horn is about 18 inches. The moustache is a beautiful gray, and the Lieutenant Governor takes great pride and pleasure in it.

Chauncey M. Depew was late at his office in the Grand Central Depot last Wednesday morning. He told his private secretary that he had got up earlier than usual, but he began reading Gov. Hill's speech and was so much interested that he read it all through carefully. He especially enjoyed the reference to himself.

The heirs of Horace Greeley have asked the Comptro ler to pay them \$486 which were due him for attend ance at the Constitutional Convention of 1867. M: Greeley became disgusted with the proceedings, and went away before the end of the session. There is pay still due ex-Senator Kernan, Smith M. Weed, and Senator Evarta.

Dr. Howard Crosby's Sixty-first Birthday

Yesterdayl was Dr. Howard Crosby's sixtyfirst birthday, and, by a coincidence that was lucky for the Presbyterian Church, it was also the day appointed by the Presbytery for the annual appeal in behalf of Home Missions. The Doctor's parishioners of the Fourth Avanue Presbyterian Church resolved to commemorate his birthday by a liberal contribution to the Home Mis-sions in behalf of which he preached. The collection amounted to a round \$2,000. Last year the collection was \$1,050.17. After they had contributed the money the parishioners went up to the chancel and shook hands with the Doctor, and wished him many more happy birthdays. He has been pastor of the Fourth Avanue Presbyterian Church just twenty four years. the Presbyterian Church, it was also the day appointe

Services in Rector Ward's Church. Services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal

Church in Englewood yesterday morning for the first time since the rector of the church, the Rev. Charles W. Ward, shot himself and his wife and shot at his little girl in an insane frenzy on Tuesday morning. The choi sang with subdued voices and the church organ was played very softly, for the rectory is next door to the church, and it was found that the music might distinct lir, and Mrs. Ward. Special prayers were offered for Mr. and Mrs. Ward. Mr. Ward's condition has not changed. There are no signs yet of inflammation or blood poisoning. His physicians do not look for either of the department of the condition of the con-

"Improvidently."

When I resigned my strength and nerve To incoherent Mugwamp bands, Whose wayward ends I sought to serve, And threw myself upon their hands Incontinently, To me, as to a host of men It seems I must have acted then Improvidently.

Should only have a single term.

And, answering a feeble cry.

Made my position clear and firm Quite innocently. I spoke—it seems on clearer view To me, as it may seem to you— Improvidently.

When I declared that such as I

When I took off my ample coat, And settled down like any clerk, The civil service rules to note, And give my time to routine work So diligently.
But turned adrift my party friends It seems I sought peculiar ends Improvidently.

I tied my fortunes to a sham.

And cold the shoulder was I showed To those who made me what I am. Whose bounties like a sluiceway flowed Munificently: And thus'I acted, as you see,

And as becomes now clear to me.
Improvidently,
Gu-r-n Cl-v-l-no

Hart Manager of the State of th

Nothing Like It.

The first notes of the robing.

John Lee Gamble is a very faithful, conscien-tious, and eccentric minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was for many years a member of the New York Conference. Physically he was very much of a wreck, suffering from diseases and disabilities contracted as a captive Union soldier in Andersonville prison. He became noted throughout the Conference for his free-spoken, eccentric, and radical ideas. He proclaimed against church fairs and entertainments, against tobacco, against secret societies, and the wearing of jewelry and costly apparel. He would not marry one of his flock to any person not a member of an orthodox church nor would be accept a penny toward making up his scanty salary from any person

HE WOULD NOT TAKE A PENSION.

As a Christian He Could Not Touch White-

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 27 .- The Rev.

key-Tax Money.

While in charge of the church at Parksville While in charge of the church at Parksville and in receipt of a nension of \$12 a month, his conscience became awakened to the sin of accepting Government money that was raised by taxes on spirits and tobacco. Whereupon he promptly notified the Pension Department that he renounced his claim and should accept no more pension money, and he has firmly stuck to the position.

He now believes that, after twenty odd years of sickness and infirmity following upon the horrors of Andersonville prison, he has been perfectly healed by the faith cure, and he is more pronounced and enthusiastic in his unusual views than before.

who doubt in intoxicants or tobacco.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVINERS.

Mr. Cleveland the Only One who has Tried to Go It Alone. From the Utica Observer.

I saw President Cleveland and Dan Lamont out riding this afternoon. How closely they stick together, and how well the one seems to fit into the other? There has been nothing like it in our history. Cleveland has no confidante except Dan Lamont.

Androw Jackson, who next to Cleveland is the most noted of our Presidents in independence of will power, kept a corps of political advisors continually about him. He taked over his plans with Van Buren and Eaton, and he made his kitchen cabinet so noted that it has become a matter of history, issae Hill, the editor of the New Hanyshire Patriol, was given an appointment in the Treasury so that he might be in Washington to council with Jackson, and it was the same with Amos Kendali, who afterward became Jackson's Postmaster General Jackson gave his old friend. Lewis of Nashville, an appointment in the Treasury for the same reason, and he afterward brought Frank P. Blair here as the editor of the Globs in order that he might advise and assist him in his Fresidential work. John Tyler did not pay much attention to the wishes of his Cabinet, and he changed them at will, but he had his advisers in the persons of Henry A. Wise of Virginia, and others. Washington, as President, did very little without the counsel of Adams and Hamilton, and the relations of Jeferson to the leaders of his party were very close and confidential. Madison was advised as to all that was going on, and the relations of Jeferson to the leaders of his party were very close and confidential. Madison was advised as to all that was going on, and the relations to the men at the head of the Government were the closest.

Madison sustained the same relations to his party as did Jefferson, and it was the same with Monroe. John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay worked together after their nomination, and Martin Van Buren ran his Administration with much the same advisers as had Jackson. Harrison was, as far as I can learn, not much more than a too in the hands of Wobster, and though the party were the control of the man

SUNBEAMS.

-Charles Johnson of Griffin, Ga., says that he has a cat that turned from jet black to gray from grief at being separated from his children, to whom it was greatly attached.

-Two centenarians have recently died. One was Mrs. Belinds Bartholomew of Harwinton, Conn., who was 100 years old in September last, and the other was Mrs. Margaret Stafford of Carroll county, Ky., who was born in October, 1786. -Three children, near Emsley, Minn.,

got lost on the prairie, wandered around for several hours, and when they were found on Friday night one was dead and the others fatally frozen. -John Monroe, a Georgia farmer, living with other day and see what he could find. It was a good

started to go home from school on Thursday night. They

notion, for he uncarthed \$1,480 which his sister's hus band had hidden there twenty years ago. -Uncle Tommy Sterett of Hamilton, Ohio, who has just celebrated his 77th birthday, is now living happily with his fifth wife. By his first wife he had eighteen children; by his second, one; by the third, five.

and by the fifth, one, making just twenty-five in all.
—Some night fishermen near East Liverpool. Ohio, were considerably astonished recently at the tremendons bite they got. They hauled away, however, and with much difficulty landed a spoon fish seven feet and a half long, with a spoon bill over three feet long. —Ballard county bids fair to beithe bunner

county of Kensucky, for there were recently born there none week, to the wife of Patrick Clark, three seven pound boys: to the wife of Tobe Elliott, three vigorous children, and to the wife of James Lawrence, fine twins -There will be displayed at the American Exhibition in London next May a house, forty two by fifty feet, of which the foundations, timbers, flooring, sheathing, roofing, everything, indeed, including the

chimneys, will be made of straw. The house is now be ing built in Philadelphia. -Ignatius Riggin, an Illinois farmer, worth a quarter of a million, has four nice girls, well educated and accomplished. He also has a hobby for home-made cloth, and so the Riggin girls card, spin, and weave woo into cloth, and then make it into dresses for themselves and clothes for the old man.

—Among the passengers on a snow-bound

train in British Columbia was one whose profamity on account of the delay was noticeable. There was some reason for his anger, for he was due in Brandon in five hours to be married, and about 000 miles of snow drifts lay between him and happiness.

—A citizen of Carson, Nev., tried to cross

the railroad track the other day in advance of an ap-proaching express train. He stubbed his toe, fell, and was in danger of being run over, when an agile Piute Indian, at great personal peril, dragged him off the track. The citizen thereupon pulled out a \$20 gold piece and handed it the Indian, saying: "Old pard, you've earned it. -One of the most vigorous women of her age in the country is Mrs. Priscilla Goodsell of Redding, Conn., who has just celebrated her one hundredth birth-

day. She walks about unaided, and her mind is apparently as vigorous as ever. Another hale old person is Capt. William Jack Haynes of St. Louis, who was with Jackson at New Orleans, and expects to celebrate bis -About a year ago the wife of a Bohemian, whose farm is near Highmors, Dak., deserted him. The husband soon after wrote to an old sweetheart of his in his native country, asking her to come over and be his bride. She said she would, and he sent her money, and the other day she arrived. Both scemed much surprised

that the authorities would not permit them to marry, be cause the first wife still lives. -Yale freshmen, anxious to have their class flag displayed on the stage of the New Haven Opera House, and thus excite the sophomores, tried to hire the manager of the performance to display it by buying 200 front scats. He refused. Then one of them engaged as a "supe," and when in the course of the per-formance a boat crossed the stage he managed to fasten the flag to the boat, and it was visible for some ten min-

utes, while pandemonium ruled in the auditorium as the freshmen cheered and the sophomores hissed.

—By Capt. Shaw's report on the London Fire Department we learn that fires in 1886, though be-low the number for 1885, show a substantial increase upon the average for the past ten years. Without count of the false slarms, there were 2.140 calls in cases which resulted in actual damage. The engines attached to the land stations made 32,832 journeys, and used ten mil-lion gallous of water. The general total gives an average of twelve calls a day, or rather more, which had to be answered by a force of 357, divided into two sections.

one of 113 for day, and the other of 244 for night duty. GENTLE SPRING. The thought that gentle spring is near . Sets all our hearts a throbi Now see which liar will soonest hear

-Somerville Journal.